

THE GALLIPOLIS JOURNAL,

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JAS. HARPER, and
S. A. NASH, Editors.

GALLIPOLIS.
THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1851.

FOR GOVERNOR,
S. F. VINTON,
of Gallia county.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
EPHRAIM R. ECKLEY,
of Carroll county.

Secretary of State,
EARL BILL, of Erie.

Attorney General,
HENRY STANBERRY, of Franklin.

Auditor of State,
JOHN WOODS, of Butler.

Treasurer of State,
ALBERT A. BLISS, of Lorain.

Public Works,
DANIEL SENGUR, of Lucas.

JOHN MADIRA, of Ross.

BELLAMY STORER, of Hamilton.

GEO. B. WAX, of Defiance.

Supreme Judges,
S. J. ANDREWS, of Cuyahoga.

C. C. CONVERS, of Muskingum.

PETER ODIN, of Montgomery.

BELLAMY STORER, of Hamilton.

GEO. B. WAX, of Defiance.

Mr. Vinton Accepts.

The attention of the reader is called to the remarks of Mr. Vinton on the occasion of his nomination for Governor being announced to him by Gen. GODDARD, in Putnam, in this State. It will be seen that Mr. Vinton accepts the nomination. His remarks are appropriate and sound. He will not canvass the State as have done some of his predecessors, for there can be no necessity for it. If the opinions of any man in Ohio are understood by her citizens, Mr. V.'s must be. His opinions have never been hastily formed nor never withheld when their expression became proper, consequently he has committed less errors than most men who have been in public life as long, and he finds little to qualify or retract. Where the necessity of traversing the State to inform the people of his opinions?

Let Whigs, knowing and approving his public acts, go to work zealously to make him Governor of Ohio. Read the remarks on the outside of this paper.

The Whig State Convention recommended Cincinnati as the place for holding the Whig National Convention. The position which the West is rapidly assuming renders Cincinnati by no means an out-of-the-way point for holding a National Convention. There are other reasons which make it a proper place. We apprehend it would be less under the influence of the pressure from without. We hope it will be selected as the place.

MARIETTA COLLEGE.—The annual commencement will occur on the 31st inst. The address before the Alumni will be delivered by Rev. E. B. Andrews, of Connecticut, on the 30th. In the afternoon Rev. C. Colton, of Cincinnati, will address the Society of Inquiry, and the oration before the Literary Societies in the evening by Rev. L. W. Seeley, of Midway, Ky.

NEW BANKS.—The Governor, Auditor and Secretary of State, certify that the "Iron Bank" of Ironton, "Merchants' Bank" of Massillon, "Stark County Bank" of Canton, and "Springfield Bank" at Springfield, have complied with the provisions of the Free Banking law of last winter, and are authorized to commence banking.

The Marietta Intelligencer says the stockholders in the Harmer California Company have received \$85 per share of \$50; that is they receive back the principal and 35 per cent. for the use of the money a little more than two years. The home stockholders receive this; the miners of course receive more.

The 4th was observed in Marietta by a Union celebration. Col. G. W. Morgan was the orator of the day.

N. B. Van Vorhes, of the Athens Messenger, addressed the citizens of Marietta on the 4th. The editor of the Republican says Van "made one of the finest efforts of the kind to which we ever had the pleasure of listening."

Some of the knowing Whigs of Meigs county have announced their determination to support our friend, R. T. Van Horn, of the Telegraph at the primary elections as the Whig candidate for Representative in the next Legislature from Meigs county. Couldn't do better than to nominate and elect him.

TAXES FOR 1851.—The State Journal has been furnished by Auditor Woods with the assessment of taxes upon the real and personal property of the State for the present year. The following is an extract from the Auditor's circular to county Auditors:

For the payment of interest on the State debt, and for sinking fund for extinguishment of the public debt of the State, 2 3-10 mills.

For general revenue purposes, as required by the fifth section of the act making appropriations for the year '51, 1 " For Common School Fund, as required by said section, 3-10 "

Total rate per centum of the taxes to be levied for State purposes, for the year 1851, on each dollar of the valuation of the property entered for taxation on the duplicates of the several counties, 3 3-5 mills.

Agricultural Meeting.

The Secretary of the former meeting informs us that the meeting for the formation of a Society will be held in this place on the 26th inst., at which time all desirous of seeing such a Society organized, are earnestly requested to be present.

The meeting will be held at the Court House, at one o'clock P. M.

Governor Wood has issued his proclamation certifying that the New Constitution has been adopted by a majority of sixteen thousand, two hundred and eighty-eight votes; that the No License clause has a majority of eight thousand nine hundred and eighty-two votes. The Gov. concludes with:

I do, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me, declare and make known that the said New Constitution, with the No License clause thereof, is adopted by the good people of this State, as the Constitution of the State of Ohio, to take effect and be in force on and after the first day of September, A. D. 1851.

A correspondent of the State Journal writing from Cleveland says the Whig nominations are well received there—that Mr. Vinton is a man who has "seen some service" and is every where respected by his party. Twenty-five years of public life has probably qualified him to discharge the duties of the office of Governor of Ohio. He would make a good Governor. Known throughout the Union as a man of talent, integrity and great purity of life, his election would do honor to the State.

A Steubenville correspondent of the same paper says a candidate for Governor could not have been made who would have been more acceptable to the Whigs of this part of the State than Mr. Vinton. All agree that he is a good man, a good Whig, and a popular candidate. He will run well in Jefferson, where we claim to be good sound Whigs always.

Such is the report from every part of the State. Our friends are all well pleased with the nomination and are preparing for a complete victory.

Gen. Scott has been nominated for the Presidency by the Whig State Convention in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Indiana, and by public meetings and papers in several other States. Every Whig paper in Maine, the Showhegan paper states, favors Scott's nomination.

A Bloomer ball came off at Akron on the 4th. Some seventy-five couples were present and over sixty of the ladies were dressed in the full Bloomer costume. One would suppose the poetry of motion might be facilitated by the change.

Propositions have been received by the Whig Central Committee of this county, and agreed to by them, to hold a Senatorial Convention for this district at this place September 5th. We presume all the counties will acquiesce. The counties composing the district are Lawrence, Gallia, Meigs and Vinton.

DEEP SEA SOUNDINGS.—Capt. Barron of the U. S. Navy, has communicated to Com. Warrington the result of a line of deep sea soundings across the Atlantic, giving the shape of the great Atlantic basin between the Cape of Virginia and the Island of Medaria, showing it to be at least five miles and a half deep. A line of deep sea soundings across the Gulf of Mexico, from Tampico to the Straits of Florida, shows that the basin which holds the waters of this Gulf to be about a mile deep, and the Gulf stream in the Florida pass about 300 feet deep.

The Press and the Nomination of Mr. Vinton

Never have our State nominations been received with more enthusiasm, judging from the tone of the press, than the present Whig ticket meets with. Especially is the nomination of Mr. Vinton every where hailed with joy and pride. We take the following extracts from papers in various parts of the State:

He (Mr. Vinton) is a favorite with our people—men of all parties.—They first introduced him to public life, and so long as this county was in his congressional district, and he would consent to serve, they would not vote "for anybody else" to represent them in Congress. While their representative, he reflected honor upon his constituents, rendered important service to the State and nation, and built up for himself a reputation as a far-seeing statesman, and wise legislator, inferior to no man in the nation. He needs no commendation at our hands. The people of Washington county will show their appreciation of him at the ballot box.—*Marietta Intelligencer.*

The nomination of Mr. Vinton, for Governor of Ohio, will be received with joy by the Whigs throughout the State. In this community but one opinion prevails.—All can, and will support Mr. Vinton for Governor. They know him to be honest, faithful and competent, and worthy of the united support of the Whigs of Ohio.

Vinton Republican.

The Chillicothe Advertiser (opposition) thinks he is the best man the Whigs could have selected, but of course thinks he can't be elected, in which he is mistaken.

The Portsmouth Inquirer (opposition) says:

The nomination of Mr. Vinton is a good one and the best they could have made, but it cannot win, if the Democratic Convention does its duty.

If that is all that prevents he is sure to win.

Great Whig Convention of 1851.

The State ticket which we place at the head of our columns to day, is one of which the Whigs of Ohio may well be proud. There is not a man upon it but is connected with the history of the Buckeye State, and each of the nominees have labored for its welfare. Never before was so much of intellect and wisdom assembled in convention at Columbus, and the deliberations were characterized by good feeling and enthusiasm. The ticket presented is Whig all over, and it will be the glory of the Whigs of Ohio to sustain it manfully.—*Cleveland Herald.*

Whig State Convention.

SAMUEL F. VINTON NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.—Nobly have the gallant Whigs who went up to Columbus on the 3d, performed the work that was allotted them to do. They have presented for the first office in the Government of Ohio, Samuel F. Vinton, of Gallia—than whom a more sterling Whig or irreproachable man lives not upon the soil of Ohio. It is a great name—made eminent by a long and glorious career of public service—and one of which the State has been long and justly proud. It is a name around which the Whigs of the State can rally with confidence and enthusiasm, and enter upon the canvass with the strongest assurances of success.—We rejoice that a candidate has been selected so admirably qualified in every respect to confer honor on her chief Magistracy of Ohio, and again we say, nobly have the Delegates discharged the duty assigned them.

Mr. Vinton is a native of Massachusetts—a State that has been prolific in great men and sound principles. He came to this State in 1819, and settled in Gallia, in the practice of Law. In 1822, after a residence in that District of only three years, so great was the confidence with which he had inspired the community, that he was elected to Congress with hardly a dissenting voice. He continued in public service as a Member from that District, until 1836, when he declined a re-election that he might devote himself to the management of his private affairs and to the practice of his profession. In 1840, he was again returned to Congress from the same District, which he has continued to represent until the present time.

During the last few years, few men in the House have occupied so commanding a position or exercised so commanding an influence as Mr. Vinton. For many years he was the recognized leader of the House. It was a position not sought for by him, by frequent and obtrusive display, but freely conferred upon him by reason of his clear, calm and far-seeing sagacity, the universal regard entertained for his private worth.—This confidence and regard were strongly manifested in the wish almost unanimously expressed, that he should become the Whig candidate for Speaker; and all will remember the touching speech in which he declined a nomination, on account of the state of his health and the arduous nature of the duties required.

Near the close of the last Congress Mr. Vinton signified his intention not to be again a candidate for re-election, designed to retire permanently to private life. But the state has further need of his services, and we are sure that all good Whigs everywhere will rejoice at the nomination that has just been made. He is a candidate that it will be difficult to beat. His great name and high character will prove an impregnable tower of strength. He will bring into the field an experience in public affairs second to that of no man in the State—an ability that none can question—a name that has long been one of the brightest ornaments of Ohio—and a public and private reputation that has passed unimpaired through all the exciting political turmoil of which the last quarter of a century has been distinguished.

Whigs of Ohio! such is our candidate for Governor. For thirty years has he stood by the State in all her great interests. Shall we not now stand by him?

Of the other nominations we shall speak hereafter.—*Cin. Chron. & Atlas.*

We have not space now for further extracts. The Whig press express but one mind—that the ticket is an admirable one, and all are going to work to secure its success. We may continue these extracts hereafter.

The managers of, and those interested in the Telegraph can and will have an explanation of our complaint against the management of the line, so far as it concerns us, but we are little accustomed to notice the inquisitiveness or satisfy the curiosity of such meddlers as "A. V." of the Courier. Our business is with men more interested and responsible, and when any assistance from such a source is needed due notice will be given.

J. H.

The house of the editor of the Metropolitan (Chillicothe) was struck by lightning, the other night, but Spratt's patent rods protected life and property; naturally enough he recommends Spratt's patent rods.

WANTED.—At this Office, a boy about 15 years of age, to learn the art of Printing. A good, honest, industrious boy will find this a first rate place to acquire a good trade.

The Scioto Gazette says: "Ere long, we presume, Governor Wood will summon an extra session of the Legislature, to give form and substance and energy to the skeleton work of the Constitutional Convention."

The State Journal also remarks: "We have heard it intimated in several quarters that an extra session will be called, but know nothing authentically on the subject."

California.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.—The Whig State Convention met at San Francisco on the 26th of May. Delegates from nearly all the counties in the State were present. Gen. John Wilson was appointed President. The proceedings were conducted with great harmony and unanimity of sentiment. The following is the ticket chosen:

For Governor—Pierson B. Reading, of Shasta.

For Lieutenant Governor—Drury P. Baldwin, of Tuolumne.

For Justice of Supreme Court—Tod Robinson, of Sacramento.

For Attorney General—Wm. D. Fair, of San Joaquin.

For State Controller—Alex. G. Abell, of San Francisco.

For State Treasurer—J. M. But, of Butte.

For Surveyor General—Walker Herroon, of San Joaquin.

For Congress—E. J. C. Kewen, of Sacramento; B. F. Moore, of Tuolumne.

Cincinnati and Cincinnati Road.

The merchants and business men of Philadelphia have had a meeting on the subject of the Hempfield Road and the connection of the Cincinnati and Marietta Road up the Ohio to Wheeling. They say that Marietta has more cause to expect and look for funds to build the Road from that point to Wheeling than the people of the North-Western Road to Parkersburg have to expect funds from Baltimore to build that Road. There is some truth in this. There is not anything like the means on the route of the Road to build it from Marietta to Wheeling, or from Parkersburg to its intersection with the Baltimore Road. Philadelphia must build the one and Baltimore the other. Of the ability of the two, we think Philadelphia is ahead. Baltimore has an immense interest in the Baltimore and Ohio Road. It has advanced millions and loaned its credit for other millions till her credit is badly stretched. The Road from Cumberland to Wheeling must be built before the North-Western Route to Parkersburg can connect at all with the Baltimore Road. We regard it probable that, in time, both of these routes will be opened, but neither will be finished for a number of years. Both of them are hard, costly routes, but when completed will be great thoroughfares for travel and business.—*State Jour.*

Another Lynchburg Affair—President's Reply.

From the Lynchburg (Va.) Republican, of the 3d inst., we take the following record of another most painful tragedy, occurring between gentlemen who may almost be considered citizens of that place:

The circumstances which caused it are of the most delicate nature. On Sunday evening, 30th ult., about dark, Dr. Lorenzo D. Williams, son of Jno. M. Williams, residing just across the river, on the Amherst side, eloped with the eldest daughter, aged about 19, of Captain Richard G. Morris, who also lives immediately over the river, with the purpose of marrying her. The couple, accompanied by one of W.'s brothers, and a Mr. Edmond Hill, took the Charlottesville route for Washington city. The family of the young lady getting wind of the elopement accidentally, in a short time after it occurred, Capt. Morris and his son, Richard G., prepared immediately for a pursuit. They overhauled the runaways in Charlottesville, they having been disappointed in meeting a ready conveyance from that place. The daughter was concealed in the hotel, but the father and brother got possession of her, and then had Williams and his party bound over in the sum of a thousand dollars each. Both parties left for home, and on Tuesday evening they put up accidentally at the same hotel, in Livingston, Nelson county. When Williams' party and young Richard Morris were seated at the supper table, opposite each other, some indignity was offered young Morris by the other party, when he threw his plate into the face of Williams. Morris, Williams and Hill then commenced a general shooting, which resulted, after some eight or ten rounds, in the immediate death of young Morris, and the mortally wounding of Hill, and it is said, of Williams, also. Hill was shot by Morris, in the centre of the breast, and Williams was shot by him in the side or back. When the occurrence took place the father and daughter were in their room upstairs.

P. S.—The report has since reached here that Hill had died of his wounds. Mr. Morris was shot but once, and that through the body. He was not killed in the general melee, but was shot by Williams' brother Robert, after he (M.) had shot down both of his antagonists, Hill and Dr. W., and was retiring from the dining room. Dr. W.'s first cap exploded, when he was shot by M. Hill and M. both shot after they were wounded but without effect. Morris lived but five minutes, dying in his father's arms, who met him at the head of the steps. Robert Williams has since been arrested.

The Richmond Despatch, of yesterday says:

"Passengers by the canal packet-boat yesterday stated that both Dr. Williams and Mr. Hill were living, but that it was thought Hill could not possibly recover. Dr. Williams, it was supposed, might recover. We have heard accounts of the tragedy differing from that given above by the Republican, but deem it best not to enter into a statement of the conflicting accounts.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Concert—The Apollonians.

The musical concert, advertised in another place for this (Thursday) evening, will well pay for attending, judging from the commendations Mr. Gibson and the Eddys have received from the press where they have been. We trust our citizens will extend to them a welcome such as their musical reputation gives reason to expect. The following notice is from the Washington daily Union:

This charming troupe of vocalists paid us a visit this week, and regaled us with their music on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. From the many tokens of approval and admiration shown by the intelligent audience, we should judge they had fully sustained the high reputation which had preceded them. Individually, we may say that we have heard some music in our time, and that we never heard anything more delightful. There is naturalness, simplicity and ease, both in them and their music, which is irresistible.—Theirs, if not the fashionable music of the times, is yet the music of nature, and true to its lofty instincts and impulses.

We bespeak, from our friends in the West, a hearty welcome for these minstrels. It is worth the price of admission to hear the two sisters sing, "O bury me not in the deep, deep sea!" to say nothing of "The May Queen," "Brother, come home!" and other soul-stirring melodies.

BLOOMERS.—The Woonsocket Patriot says that several ladies in that village have adopted the Bloomer costume. Some more also appeared at Boston on Saturday, June 13th, and some at Charlestown and Brookline. But this is not all; some of the other sex have adopted the Turkish male costume, and one of them ventured into the office of the Woonsocket Patriot, looking like a veritable Turk. The name of this new class is Bloomers.

Correspondence of the Gallipolis Journal.

CINCINNATI, July 9, '51.

ESS JOURNAL: I should have written you from Columbus but for the shortness of my stay which was just long enough to hear and see the nominations. Of course you know that "Uncle Sam" is the standard bearer of our party for the coming fight, and I dare say you already know who are his associates on the ticket. It is purely Whig from beginning to end.

I had gone with the intention of urging the claims of another of your townsmen for a seat on the judges bench, in case Mr. V. had not been nominated, but as I could not do so with any hope of success afterward, I did not try. So far I believe the Whigs of this city are satisfied and we shall in a few days get up a rati-fication, that will scare the Locofocos into mice. We were sorry to learn from Mr. Vinton's Putnam speech that he intends to leave the field to his associates and opponents, but it may be for the best in the end. It is evidence of improvement in the public taste, to prefer written to oral arguments from candidates for public stations, but I am persuaded that just at this point of our history the people should hear as well as see the difference between the principles of those who are to be elected or defeated at our October canvass.

The new Constitution cannot now be made an element of strife. It is elected, is a fixed unalterable fact and only those collateral results growing out of some of its features can be of any use in the discussions at the hustings. No one dare doubt the fact of its existence, but many may and are disposed to doubt whether those more ultra provisions may not be tempered and moulded by a conservative administration so as to avoid some of the evils that are apprehended will flow from the most radical construction. But even these matters sink into comparative insignificance, when national affairs loom up before us in all their proportions.

There is a growing desire plainly manifest in the public mind, in this region round about, to overhaul the tariff of '46 and make it a subject of examination and dissection. It has evidently failed to meet, as its friends premised it would, the expectations of the nation, and recent facts, that are now daily brought to light by the very journals in the east who were loudest in their hypocritical clamor for "free trade" in '45-'46, are anything but flattering to that piece of Locofoco policy. Nor are they Whigs alone who now ask and demand information on this subject.

They ask "why is it that we are shipping gold and silver to Europe at the rate of about \$4,500,000 per month, whilst our granaries and store-houses are loaded down and overflowing with our surplus grain, flour, pork, beef, &c., &c." Why must we send off to England and Europe millions of our State, Federal and corporation bonds and stocks and notes, to raise funds to build our Railroads and furnish them, when all of our surplus agricultural productions lie rotting on our hands? Why do the smoke of our forges die away, the fires of our furnaces go out, our ores remain in their beds and our coal hardly touched; when we are bringing from foreign lands iron, and iron fabrics, hardware, glassware, &c., &c., by the millions and also sending off to those very countries our gold and silver, our bonds and mortgages in return?

These questions and more of a kindred nature are being asked, and some reply must be given by those who were so furious in favor of the law of '46. It will not do to say our tariff is high enough already and our revenues are \$50,000,000 per annum. True it is high, and higher than it should be, but might it not be so altered as to protect our own citizens in their own markets against the pauper labor of Europe? Suppose the 40 or \$50,000,000 of gold and silver we now send abroad per annum, was kept at home to increase our specie basis and circulating medium, and suppose the \$5 to \$50,000,000 worth of our surplus productions was consumed here at home among ourselves, would not our farmers and mechanics be enabled by just so much to take that among themselves, of those stocks and bonds which now go abroad? A prominent free trade journal of N. Y. in a recent article on this subject lets out the following curious facts—"their money markets are made easy by large arrivals of gold and silver from this country"—and also—"We find extensive markets in Europe for our products and it is therefore for our interest that they should be in a prosperous condition." It matters not whether our markets prosper or not, so European markets are in a "prosperous condition." I may revert to this again but at present I will say no more.

Business here is now at its very lowest ebb, and the river is about as low, for nothing but the very smallest craft can now navigate its waters. The 4th was spent by our citizens as it should be, and so far as I have heard, it was honored appropriately by every one. The evening was made light by miriads of rockets, Roman candles and fireworks of all descriptions, whilst the streets smelled something as one can fancy a field of

As Expedition for the Rocky Mountains.

The steamer St. Ange was to depart from St. Louis soon, with a heavy cargo and about one hundred voyagers bound for the Rocky Mountains. The destination of the St. Ange is the mouth of the Yellowstone river, more than two thousand miles up the Missouri, and the head of steamboat navigation on that river. At that point most of her passengers will take to Mackinaw boats and proceed to the falls of the Missouri. Most of these are mountaineers, in the employ of the American Fur Company, and whose sphere of operations is among the tribes at the base of the Rocky Mountains.

Dr. Evans, United States Geologist, is a passenger; and two distinguished Jesuit missionaries have taken advantage of this trip of the St. Ange to visit various wild tribes of Indians on both sides of the mountains. "The name of Father De Smet," says the St. Louis Union, "has become familiar to all such as take an interest in the fate and destiny of the red race. The cheerfulness and endurance with which he has encountered unheard of privations in the cause of Indian civilization, the courage with which he has faced dangers from which the bravest would shrink, and the valuable contributions he has made to our knowledge of Indian life and character, has long since acquired for him an enviable and enduring fame. His name is honored and revered among savage and untamable tribes whose hospitality to the white man seems to be incurable. The Blackfeet felt it as a slight that he did not come among them last year; and they will now welcome his advent with more joy and gratification than they would greet the return of some distinguished and honored brave of their nation who had been long severed from them."

"Father Christian Hoken accompanies Father De Smet on his mission, and the two will remain among the Indians about three years. Father Hoken is likewise a veteran in this good work. Fifteen of his best years have been spent in the smoky wigwam, or upon the open plain."

"Last winter he attempted to visit the Sioux, under the conduct of a French guide, who had been thirty-four years upon the plains. They were overtaken by a violent snow storm, which lasted three days, succeeded by such intense cold that they were able to walk upon snow from ten to twenty feet deep; were prevented by the high winds from erecting a tent, or any means of repose for three weeks; and subsisting for ten days on the half of a prairie chicken! Unable to reach their destination, they were obliged to retrace their steps, and arrived half dead on the frontier of civilization. The famous Kit Carson himself has not to recount perils and hardships greater than this humble, learned and zealous clergyman."

"Capt. La Barge takes up with him his wife and family, and his estimable lady will be the first white female that has ever ascended the Missouri as high as the Yellowstone. The St. Ange has two hundred tons of freight already on board, and she would have departed yesterday evening, but for some accident to her smoke pipes, which will detain her till Saturday morning."

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—We learn from the Ironton Register that on Sunday afternoon, during a thunder storm the new house of Mr. John Sloan, in that place was struck by lightning and a young man named Lycurgus Gohson, a son of Mrs. Sarah Gohson, immediately killed. He was about 14 years of age. The house of Mr. Sloan, as well as one owned by John Andre, in another part of the town, was considerably injured.—*Porta Enquirer.*

ILLNESS OF MR. COOPER.—We learn that Mr. Fenimore Cooper, says the New York Tribune, is so ill that he is not expected to live. His family were summoned to him on Saturday last, and in the evening of that day he received the sacrament preparatory to dissolution. He has been unwell for some time and went home to New York about five weeks since in hope of recovering his strength. Mr. Cooper is now about sixty years of age.

Capt. Jas. Mossman, of the light draught steamer Wm. Phillips, has placed us under obligations for late Cincinnati papers.

We are indebted to Mr. Beighton, clerk of the Washington, for similar favors.

A youth was killed by the sting of a locust, in the woods, near Dayton, Ohio, on Saturday last.